Kentucky Gazette.

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SATURDAY, October 4, 1794.

LEXINGTON; *Printed by* John Bradford, *at his Office on Cross Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.*

FOR SALE, a valuable tract of LAND in Scott county, forks of Elkhorn, about eight miles and a half from Frankfort, and also the same distance from George-town, on the big road leading from the one town to the other, containing two hundred and twenty acres, about fifty cleared, and under good fencing, with some meadow, a good peach orchard, and a tolerable good dwelling house, together with several other valuable improvements, which may be seen by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH FENWICK.

September 30. †

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly for the state of Kentucky, by Rachel Downing administratrix of William Downing deceased, for the purpose of having part of the land whereof the said William Downing died possessed, sold for the purpose of discharging the debts due by the said William in his life time.

RACHEL DOWNING,
Administratrix of
William Downing deceased.

Mercer county, Sep. 28, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Lincoln county, a bay Mare, eleven or twelve years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, with a star in her forehead, one hind foot and one fore foot white, has a sore back, and a number of saddle spots, shod all round, appears to be brandod with the letter I on the near shoulder, appraised to 6l.

Thomas Ball.

April 15th 1794. †

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Cofman's mills on Salt river, Mercer county, a strawberry roan Mare, fourteen hands high, paces and trots, there appears to be a brand on the near shoulder in the shape of a heart, fourteen or fifteen years old, appraised to 7l.

Abraham Brewer.

June 11, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Mercer county on Cane run, a bay Mare four years old, about five feet eight or nine inches, branded on the near buttock M, appraised to 8l. 10s.

* Thomas Graham.

TAKEN up by the subscribor, living in Fayette county, a black Horse, thirteen or fourteen years old and about fourteen hands high, branded on the near buttock BW, posted and appraised to 5l.

Walker Aills.

December 9, 1793. †

A LARGE COMPANY

will meet at the Crab-orchard the 14th of October in order to start on the 15th morning through the Wilderness. It is known there will be seven or eight men will go well armed.

Mr. BRADFORD:

I OBSERVE in several of your late papers, that a family dispute is likely to take place between my brethren Reuben and Gad.—Of all disputes or quarrels, that of family broils are the worst; I will take the liberty through the channel of your press to remind them that a little spark kindles a great fire:—How often have nations and kingdoms been deluged in blood with all the horrors of a civil war: followed with famine and rapine, and families brought to the very verge of ruin, and, generally speaking, the first cause of all these cruel scenes of distress and carnage, took their rise from very small beginnings. I would advise my brethren to consider we are not living in the land of Canaan; where there were none but true Israelites, but that we are sojourners among the Hittites, the Amorites, the Canaanites and the Perizzites; The Hivites, the Jebusites, the Ishmaelites, the Midianites, the Democratites and the Exciseites—All these have their eyes on us, and wish for our downfall.—But I am happy that a Moses has arisen in our land, for our deliverance. If he has got the rod, by smiteing the rock he can cause the water to flow; he will be useful to us.—He has began his arduous task, and by his inspired writings has already confounded the Democratites. But let us not be led by him out of Kentucky, before we see more of his signs and wonders, lest we be lost in the wilderness forty years. I would advise you my brethren to quit politics, and attend to your farms, your flocks and herds with diligence; lest you be obliged to come to me with your families, your wives and little ones, to buy corn.

JOSEPH.

September 15, 1794.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.

WE presume you have lately read the two first books of Moses, containing observations on a former address, published by order of this society. In that address, (which this writer so much ridicules) we used few arguments against our present Constitution; and we are led to observe that our antagonist has produced none in its favor. We were then (and yet remain) fully in the opinion, that a large majority of the people in this State are duly sensible, that although some parts of our Constitution are very good; yet there are other parts which are very exceptionable, and which might be altered or amended in such a manner as would be conducive to the public utility and happiness. The chief thing we then considered necessary was to induce the people individually to make a public declaration of their will and desire. For which purpose we recommended to our fellow-citizens, the mode which we adopted and which we did effectually pursue in this county.

As it would be foreign from the main subject, and of little use to the public, for us particularly to answer a writer, who appears to have intended nothing better than to dart from the dusky shade of secrecy a train of acrimonious invectives; we therefore keep our eyes steadily fixed on the object for for which we set out; we will not be diverted from our course by the chattering of the Magpie, nor retarded by the sting of the Serpent. However we will occasionally endeavor to answer some things in which we appear to be charged with falshood or insincerity.

Suffer us then, Fellow-Citizens, to invite your attention to a few plain remarks on our Constitution.

Art. I. Sec. 1. provides that the powers of Government shall be divided into three distinct departments, each of them to be confided to a separate body of Magistracy, viz. Those which are legislative to one, those which are executive to another, and those which are judiciary to another. Notwithstanding this, we find they are blended together in the most important parts, and exercised by the same set of men. For instance: Can a set of men be pointed out, whose judiciary powers is more extensive than that of Justices of the Peace, and Quarter Session Judges? and yet they are often our Legislators.

These officers are dependent on those who appoint them, and not on the people. And being elligible to a seat in the house of Representatives. That house is dependent on the Senate, in proportion to the number of Magistrates, Lawyers &c. therein. Thus the security of the peoples rights; by an adequate representation is subverted.

What greater grievance does the patriotic party in England complain of, than that their parliament is filled with place-men, and pensioners, creatures of and dependents on the king and his ministry; our assembly is, or may be filled with creatures of, and dependents on the Governor and Senate. And while we wish those patriots success in their arduous struggles against tyranny and oppression, shall we countenance the very same species of tyranny at home.

Again, Art. II. Sec. 1. The supreme executive power of this Commonwealth, shall be vested in a Governor. And can an individual be pointed out in this State, whose legislative power is equal to the Governor's? Moses may tell you the Governor can make no laws. But he can recommend measures to the consideration of the Legislature; and can nullify any bill, order or resolution, unless two thirds of both houses agree; and in this case certainly his power is equal to one third of the whole legislative body. Moses may tell you again. The Governor seldom if ever exercises this power. This is perhaps owing to the prudence of the Governor, but is nothing in favor of the Constitution; and good administration may render it more dangerous, as by custom we may become more attached to our form of government, and find it more difficult to obtain an alteration.

Our Constitution provides that the General Assembly of this State shall consist of a Senate and house of Representativs. The Representatives to be chosen annually by the people. The Senate to be chosen by Electors for the term of four years. And in case a vacancy happens in the Senate they are empowered to elect a member or members to fill such vacancy.

We will then ask a few plain questions which we hope the sagacious Moses will answer.

1. Why must Electors be chosen and convened at the public expence to elect the Senate?

2. Is it because those Electors are more intimately acquainted with the men in the respective counties, and have a better opportunity to judge of their qualifications than the people among whom they dwell?

3. Why are Senators to continue four years in office?

4. Is it that their fidelity to the people may be better secured than if they were to return annually and intermix with the common mass of the people standing on equal footing with them?

5. Why must the Senate elect members to fill vacancies in their own body?

6. Is it that those members may be made more sensible of their dependence upon, and obligations to the people, and be led in a greater degree to consult their safety and happiness?

7. Can a way be devised to remove the power farther from the people on the plan of Representation?

We are of the opinion if a true answer was given to those questions we would find that no uncommon outcry which Moses has charged us with. "The liberties of the people are in danger &c". Perhaps Moses may be disposed to ask us a question, viz. Why should any set of men wish to remove the power from the people, or form an aristocratical government, they being no more than a part of the people?

There are a set of men in all communities, who wish to monopolize wealth and power for the agrandisement of themselves; and in order to illustrate the above question, we will suppose that previous to the formation of our present Constitution, a consultation was held among that class of people; (we leave the public to judge who they were) the result of which consultation was to the following purpose.

Let us in the first place reprobate all committees or political so-

cieties as deſparate factions and dangerous to mankind. Let us endeavor to have men elected members of Convention, of our own party or whoſe intereſt is ſimilar. This being effected, in order to accompliſh our deſign, thoſe of us who are elected, muſt endeavor by artful means to deprive the common people of the full exerciſe of liberty. We will form a good Bill of Rights, but we will be under the neceſſity of ſlily counteracting this declarative part of the Conſtitution, in the practical part thereof. We will declare that all power is inherent in the people, and that all free governments are inſtituted for their peace, ſafety and happineſs. But we will endeavor to have the Senate and Executive body ſo conſtructed as inſenſibly to wreſt this power out of the hands of the people. Let us conſtitute a Senate not immediately elected by the people, but by Electors, to continue four years in office; which Senate although far inferior in number to the houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall have equal power in legiſlation, and ſuperior power in other reſpects. Such as the diſpoſal of all poſts of honor and profit, which ſhall be veſted in them together with the Governor. And in order to compleat our deſign we will give the Senate the power of filling all vacancies which may happen in their own body. But leſt all this ſhould not fully anſwer our purpoſe we will have the legiſlative and executive power blended together, but yet in order to amuſe the people we will declare that the powers of government ſhall be divided into three diſtinct departments. And again in order to counteract this imperceptibly, we will retract gradually by adding. Except in the caſes herein after expreſſly permitted; and then we may with apparent conſiſtency permit even the Governor to exerciſe extenſive legiſlative power. We will alſo endeavor to have a Conſtitutional Court eſtabliſhed, and veſted with original and final juriſdiction in all caſes reſpecting the titles of land. But rather than fail in this point altogether, we will admit a proviſo, viz. Until altered by a future aſſembly.

And if we can by artful means and inſinuations obtain a majority of votes on Convention we will have gained our point, and through the channel of ariſtocratic power and the high Court, we may ſuſpend or keep back land trials almoſt as long as we pleaſe.

And then we will confirm the conſtitution immediately, and by no means ſend it out among the people for their approbation, becauſe the very idea of its being ſent out for inſpection would cauſe it to undergo a critical examination.

We will endeavor to have every thing expreſſed in ſuch language as will give it a ſplendid appearance of liberty, ſo that few will diſcover our intention, as the majority of the people know little of the art of government, their attention being chiefly taken up with their private buſineſs; they place conſiderable confidence in us, and will not ſuſpect our intention of converting the conſtitution into a money-making machine. And ſhould ſome individuals find fault with the Conſtitution we can out write them; altho' they may have the advantage as to the ſubject yet they have not time, learning nor ability equal to ours; the people are not good judges of writings, they will perhaps take ſharp cutting on a bad cauſe, for wiſe reaſoning on a good cauſe, and conclude that they who write moſt gain the victory.

The ſociety perhaps will be charged with adding groundleſs ſuppoſitions to our former falſe inſinuations, but we apprehend any perſon who will candidly attend to the ſtate of facts will find our ſuppoſition verified in effect.

We would extend our piece far beyond our preſent deſign were we to attend to particulars, however, we will juſt obſerve that it is well known, how our citizens are haraſſed with land diſputes, and how exceedingly expenſive and tedious is the preſent mode of trial. The land laws of Virginia require locations to be ſpecial, and claims may lie dormant or trials be put off until the greater part of the marked trees may have fallen, or witneſſes cannot be procured. And under the preſent Conſtitution ſix Senators appointed by their own body, which is actually the caſe, may reject the petitions of the people and prevent any thing being done to remedy this evil, ſo that many may hereafter be diſpoſſeſſed of valuable improvements after a conſiderable part of the product of their labor being taken from them by litigious law-ſuits, lawyer's and court-officer's fees.

(To be continued.)

NETHERLANDS.

ADDRESS

Of the Emperor to the Inhabitants of the Netherlands.

The Emperor and King,

REVEREND Fathers in God, Nobles, dear and liege Vaſſals, dear and well beloved: by our royal diſpatch of the 30th of April laſt, we announced to you the motives which induced us to have recourſe to your zeal; the motives which our Commiſſioners have ſince diſcloſed to you, concern yourſelves as much as they concern us. Since that period the maſs of the enemy, which has precipitated itſelf on Belgium, rendering your danger more preſſing, it becomes more neceſſary to employ all the means in your power, and to check the operation of that maſs by all the force which it is poſſible to collect and combine.

Our armies have ſuffered, and ſtand in need of a large number of recruits; and although we have ſeen with as much ſatisfaction as gratitude, the ſacrifices which you have evinced a wiſh to make in order to excite our ſubjects to enter into voluntary engagements, we cannot conceal from you that, as this reſource has been hitherto unproductive and unaviling, our army will perhaps be no longer in a condition to employ, againſt an enemy who makes ſuch efforts to invade theſe provinces, that reſiſtance and thoſe offenſive meaſures which have hitherto preſerved them.

It would be ſuperfluous to recall to your recollection that hitherto our Hereditary States have furniſhed the major part of thoſe who have defended you, and undoubtedly our Belgic provinces, ſo flouriſhing, ſo populous, and ſo intereſted in the ſucceſs of the war, which unhappily may be attended with their annihilation and total ruin, will not be backward in furniſhing men to aſſiſt in defence of thoſe provinces.

It is at the preſent moment, while the period is not yet elapſed, that we addreſs ourſelves to you for an object more important even than that contained in our diſpatch of the 30th of April: we demand for our army, from all the provinces, a levy of men, and we are purſuaded, that, penetrated with the neceſſity of ſatisfying ſo juſt a demand, you will only pauſe on the mode of carrying it into execution. We do not heſitate to propoſe to you that which is moſt conformable to reaſon, to juſtice, and to the general intereſts and exigencies of the moment, viz. an equitable aſſeſſment on all the diſtricts, each of which ſhall be directed to furniſh one man in every hundred, as far as regards its general population, and five men in every hundred capable of bearing arms.

It is to this demand that we immediately expect your conſent, and your moſt efficacious concurrence, leaving however to your choice the beſt means of ſatisfying it, at the ſame time informing you that this extraordinary levy is ſo neceſſary and ſo preſſing, that if in the execution of it you ſhould ſtand in need of our ſovereign authority, we are diſpoſed to grant it you in the moſt extenſive manner.

You have, it is true, offered ſeveral times to raiſe ſome new corps, but, we have conſidered that it would take too much time to organize them, and train them to the military exerciſe and evolutions; while on the other hand, men mingled among ſoldiers will immediately render us that ſervice which we expect from them.

You cannot diſſemble—your future exiſtence depends perhaps on the ſpeedy execution of ſuch an increaſe of force—you ſee your enemies multiply at all points of your frontiers, while our armies moulder away by our victories, & by thoſe glorious conteſts which they are forced ſo frequently to maintain. Beſides, the efforts that you will make in this reſpect, cannot be a grievous burden to a country ſo populous, and on a nation formerly recognized as brave and warlike.

Given at our head-quarters at Tournay, 26th May, 1794.

To our Reverend Fathers &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS.

BOSTON, July 2.

Yeſterday information was circulating in town, relating to reſtitutions for captures of American veſſels, releaſe of priſoners in Algiers, &c ſaid to be received by a veſſel arrived at Marblehead from Halifax. The editors conceiving it their duty to correct and authenticate ſuch important information if well founded—immediately repaired to the above place, and obtained the following particulars, which may be depended on.

On Sunday arrived at Marblehead, a ſmall ſchooner, in twelve days from Halifax. The ſteward of the Pigou, who came in this veſſel informs, that the day before they failed from Halifax, a ſloop of war arrived with the July packet from England. He endeavoured to procure ſome of the late papers to bring them to Boſton, but could not: However from an attentive peruſal, he is enabled to ſay, they contain a *Commercial Treaty* between Great Britian and the United States, and ſigned by mr. Jay on the American part.—That among the articles* of the treaty, one provides for the reſtitution of all property captured from the Americans by Britiſh ſubjects during the preſent war, the circumſtances of capture and ratio allowance to be conſidered and determined by ſix commiſſioners, three to be choſen on the part of the United States and three on the part of Great-Britain—Another article mentions, that all American citizens, wherever unlawfully detained by his Britanic Majeſty's ſubjects, ſhall be reſtored, and it is expreſsly declared that the releaſe of the American priſones in Algiers ſhall be procured.—And further, in the boundary lines between the United States and the Britiſh dominions, thoſe fixed by the Treaty of peace ſhould be faithfully obſerved on their part.

A ſloop of war was to be diſpatched immediately to the Britiſh miniſter at New-York with theſe advices—Probably to be by him communicated to the American Government.

The veſſel that brought the above gentleman from Halifax, was chartered for the purpoſe of carrying captain Lewis there—his attendance being neceſſary, from the probability of the releaſe of his ſhip, no evidence of conſequence having appeared againſt her.

* *Preliminary articles we ſuppoſe*

[If this is true, the news by the Lynx ſloop of war has been kept wonderfully ſnug.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.

On Thurſday evening laſt a number of men, with their faces blacked, entered the houſe of Mr. Hewlings, collector of the revenue, about ten miles from Carliſle, and forced him to give up all the papers relative to his office, in Cumberland county.

An expreſs arrived at the War-Office on Saturday laſt from the Geneſee country (within the ſtate of New-York) with diſpatches for the executive of the United States, which were immediately laid before the Preſident. Several private letters, received by the ſame conveyance, adviſe that a preremptory order had been iſſued by Colonel Simcoe, the Governor of Upper Canada, requiring an immediate removal of the inhabitants who have been for ſome time ſettled on a tract of land in that country, within the bounds of the United States, agreeably to the Treaty of peace. They likewiſe inform that Captain Williamſon, and other citizens of the United States, who are principally concerned in the ſettlement of thoſe lands, were determined to reſiſt the ſaid order, and were preparing to oppoſe any force that may be ſent to deprive them of their lawful rights and property.

PITTSBURGH, September 20.

On the 6th inſt. about 11 miles up Whelen creek, in Ohio county, the Indians killed three children and ſcalped two, wounded a man in the breaſt, and took his wife priſoner—and a few days after killed a man a ſhort diſtance on this ſide the mouth of Little Beaver.

From all accounts received it appears evident that the Six Nations intend going to war againſt us.

It gives us pleaſure to mention, that a large majority of the citizens in the four weſtern counties have acquieſed in the propoſitions made by the Commiſſioners on the part of the United States and the State of Pennſylvania, and there is every proſpect that, if ſubſcription papers were opened in the different county towns, the ſubmiſſion would be unanimous.

We are informed by the Poſtrider from Philadelphia, that Governor Mifflin, at the head of 6000 volunteers, is on his march to the rendezvous at Carliſle.

Lexington, October 4.

Extract of a letter from John E. King, (who acted as Adjutant on the late expedition againſt the Southern Indians, commanded by Col. Whitley) to the Editor of this paper; dated, Waſhington County, September 25, 1794.

" On the 30th of Auguſt colonel William Whitley, arrived at Naſhville with 100 well equipped volunteers from Kentucky. A major Orre from Holſtein added to that number 60 men, and the territory of Cumberland 440 total 600. At the general rendezvous, col. Whitley was appointed col. commandant; but as major Orre had been muſtered into ſervice, and ſent on command by governor Blount, it was thought beſt to muſter the men in his name; but Whitly was honoured as commander in camp and in the field. On the 8th of Sept. the army got in motion and moved ten miles forward; the 12th made a forced march of 40 miles through Cumberland mountain and cane brakes, lighting themſelves with fire brands, and reached the banks of the Tenneſſe at two o'clock in the morning, Whitley directed the men to make their paſſage acroſs with all ſafety and expedition poſſible; the common method was by rafting ſome on logs, poles, bunches of cane &c. at 7 o'clock in the morning, he paraded two hundred

and fifty men, including officers, on the ſouth ſide of Teneſſe. This was performed with ſo much care, that the arms were kept dry and fit for action. He then marched rapidly on the ſpurs of the mountain, up the river (under the direction of Mr Findleſton a half-breed) in three columns, ſurrounded the town called Nico-Jack, at which time he had a ſmall party in ambuſh oppoſite the town to receive them on their flight. He ruſhed precipitately into the town, where were about forty warriors preſent, and a conſiderable number above the town, ſome of which were croſſing the river, as they had much corn on the north ſide—At the ſalute (which was the firſt hint they got) the war ſhrieks rung through the town, and they made battle with great ſpirit, but finding themſelves repulſed, they took to the river, ſome in canoes and ſome ſwimming—The water was ſoon ſtained with blood and mingled with brains! The action continued half an hour; our damage was two ſlightly wounded, we killed fifty four and took nineteen priſoners, amongſt the killed, was old chief Breath, he had a commiſſion from the Spaniards.—The priſoners ſaid we killed all but twelve that were there.

"Col. Whitley left a ſufficient number to take care of the priſoners and to keep poſſeſſion, and marched himſelf with the balance of the men, up the river for Running-water town The Indiands collected in the gap of a mountain, and gave him a fire; he ordered his men to form the line, flank up a ſteep mountain, while he was amuſing them briſkly in the centre. He killed one and wounded two, and they broke ond run.—He had one badly wounded, but he is likely to recover. He preſſed on to the town, but they had fled. It was newly built and in good repair; a large Town-houſe, Council-houſe, War-poſt, May-pole and Silk colours eight feet ſquare. In this town was ninety houſes, well fixed on the plunder from the Wilderneſs road, and our ſettlements: the Squaws and Children were well dreſſed in good ſtriped cloths, cotton, linſey &c.—All was laid in aſhes and full ſpoil made of every thing except 1200 dollars worth divided among the men. There was a ſufficient quantity of articles found to prove inconteſtibly, that theſe Chicamaugee raſcals has long been our avowed enemies.—He burned in all 150 houſes."

Ten Dollars Reward.

DEſerted from this garriſon this day, Abſalom Moſher, a recruit belonging to the 1ſt ſub legion, about 23 years old, of a dark complexion, black eyes and hair; 5 feet 9 or ten inches high; round and ſtoop ſhouldered, with a down look, likewiſe a very remarkable impediment in his ſpeech, which occaſions him frequently before he can explain himſelf or pronounce to ſnuffle through the noſe; had on when he went away, a hat, two ſhirts, one ſtock, one pair woolen overalls, all which belonged to the public; whoſoever will apprehend and detain him ſo that he may be delivered up to any military officer ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

ROBT. HUNTER, Lieut.
1ſt ſub leg. commanding.

Fort Stuben, July 21, 1794

C A S H

WILL be given for PACK HORSES at Bourbon Court-Houſe, on Tueſday the 30th inſt. and to continue for three days. At Madiſon Court-Houſe, from Tueſday the 7th till the tenth of October, and at Lexington from Tueſday the 14th till the Saturday following.

N. SHAW,
Aſt. Qr. Maſter.

Lexington Sept. 24, 1794.

FOR SAL

1400 Acres of LAND,

ON the waters of Tates and Silver creek, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Quinn and Chriſtopher Irvine.

1400 Acres adjoining the above, on Taylors fork of Silver creek.

1400 Acres on Paint lick on the trace from Boonſborough to Logan's ſtation, adjoining John Mayo, William Kirtly and Joſeph Craig's land.

1000 Acres on the North fork of Rockcaſtle, on the trace leading from Boonſborough to the Hazle Patch.

1000 Acres adjoining, including the trace.

8000 Acres, lying on the Dividing Ridge, on the trace leading from Boonſborough to Logan's, between the forks of Tates and Silver creek.

2000 Acres on the waters of Otter creek, adjoining Joſeph Felp's ſettlement and preemption, and Bowles' preemption.

2000 Acres on the waters of Silver and Muddy creek, adjoining Samuel Eſtill aſſignee of Webber.

500 Acres adjoining William Hancock's ſettlement and preemption.

11,000 Acres on the ſouth ſide of Tenneſſee river, in the land laid apart for the late American army.

4000 Acres on Station Camp creek, near Eſtill's ſtation.

1000 Acres lying on main Muddy creek, above Crew's preemption.

1250 Acres lying on Silver and Station Camp creeks, adjoining Luttrel's preemption.

The above Lands were all located by Green Clay eſq. of Madiſon county (in the name of William Mayo, in the years 1780, 1781) who can ſhew, and give all neceſſary information to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.

1000 Acres Military Land granted in the name of John Ronyee, on the waters of Grave creek a branch of Green river, adjoining Robert Beall's ſurvey, within the Green River ſettlements.

1000 Acres granted to Henry Lee eſq. on a warrant iſſued the 15th October 1779 and ſurveyed in 1781, in Nelſon county on the waters of Mill creek near Bairdſtown, whereon are ſeveral ſettlements already improved. Matthew Walton eſq. can ſhew this land.

2000 Acres Military Land, granted to capt. Abner Crump, on Green river near the fording of Cumberland trace. Capt. Abraham Chaplain can give further information, located by him.

8000 Acres granted to Jocob Rubſomen, near the mouth of main Licking, located by William Kennedy eſq. of Mercer county, and ſurveyed under his direction.

10,000 Acres ſurveyed for Jacob Rubſamen, on the waters of Slate creek, located and ſurveyed under the direction of ſaid Kennedy.

2666 2-3 Acres military land, granted to lieut. William Smith, on Green river.

The above Lands will be ſold on low terms for caſh or produce, and the terms made eaſy to the purchaſers.

JOHN FOWLER.

June 12, 1794. tf

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber living near the court houſe, a bay mare about ten years old, fourteen hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in the forehead, no brand, appraiſed to thirteen pounds. Joſiah Hart. Clarke, Auguſt 4, 1794. ‡

ALL perſons having any horſes in their poſſeſſion, the property of the United States, that is branded U S ſhall be well rewarded to bring them to Lexington on the ſecond Tueſday of October next.

N. SHAW, Aſt. Qr. Maſter.

Lexington, Sept. 22.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD,

For Moore, and TEN for M'Courtney.

DESERTED on the night of the eighth inſt. from Gen. Wilkinſon's family at Fort-Waſhington, a Michael Moore and Joſeph M'Courtney, both ſoldiers in the firſt ſub legion. Moore had formerly waited on the late maj. Ballard Smith; he is a handſome, ſlim, genteel made fellow, of a fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes, five feet nine inches high; has a great variety of good cloaths, of which a number were plain; an excellent barber and hair dreſſer; aged about twenty four years; when he went off he wore a ſtriped nankeen ſhort coat and overalls, round beaver hat, frequently wears a bright red ſilk handkerchief round his neck.

M'Courtney is alſo of a fair complexion, two rudely round ſhouldered, and frequently ſore eyes; ſix feet high, and about twenty-ſix years old; he wore when he went away a ſhort rifle jacket; they both took rifles with them, one of which is public property. Whoſoever will apprehend and detain them or either of them, ſo that they may be delivered up to any military officer, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges ſhall be paid.

ROBT. HUNTER, Lieut.
1ſt ſub legion, commanding.

Fort Stuben, July 15, 1794.

I Take this method to inform the public that I have opened a ſhop for carrying on the Copper-Smith's trade, on my plantation about eleven miles from Lexington and about half a mile from the great road leading from Lexington to Jack's creek, on the Kentucky river, near major John South's; where due attendance will be given. All gentlemen that pleaſe to oblige me with their cuſtom may have their work done in the beſt manner, and at the loweſt rates by me, *4 German Baxter.

FOR SALE

ON MODERATE TERMMS,

THREE VALUABLE

HOUSES AND LOTS,

IN this town, and two OUT LOTS; alſo a valuable PLANTATION within three miles of ſaid town, together with a quantity of of good LANDS in Maſon, Bourbon and Scott counties, and their intereſt in the Paper Mill.

ALEX. & JAMES PARKER.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to the ſubſcribers either by bond, note or book accompt, are requeſted to call and ſettle their reſpective balances immediately, or they ſhall be put into the hands of proper officers to collect, without reſpect to perſons.

A. & J. P.

Lexington, June 11, 1794.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Shelby county, near the court houſe, a brown Horſe, about 14 and a half hands high, ſhod all round, his tail bobbed ſhort off, branded on the near ſhoulder thus £, and on the near buttock not legible, alſo on the near jaw 51, has a 2s. bell on, with a leather ſtrap and double buckle, about eight years old, appraiſed to 15l.

Thomas Bradſhaw.

July 20, 1794. ||

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living near Lincoln court-houſe, a bright bay Horſe, about 4 feet 4 inches high, 10 years old, branded on the near buttock IC has a few white hairs in his face, appraiſed to 4l. 10s. The above horſe was taken in the wilderneſs on the waters of Richland creek.

Reuben Bailey.

May 31, 1794. ||

NOTICE: that Licences may be had by any perſon for retailing wine or foreign diſtilled ſpirits within the ſtate of Kentucky, by any perſon intending to take out the ſame agreeable to the act of Congreſs entitled 'An act laying duties on licences for ſelling wines and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors by retail,' by applying to Thomas Marſhall in Woodford county, John Finney and William Hubble of the ſaid county, Thomas Carneal of Fayette and Stith Daniel of Jefferſon county.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Lincoln county, on the Hickman road, a ſorrel Horſe with a blaze face, five years old paſt, about 14 and a half hands high, trots naturally and is branded on the near ſhoulder D, appraiſed to 10l. 10s. Alſo, a brindle and white bull, with a white face, three years old, no mark, apppraiſed to 1l. 10l.

John Bryant.

June 23, 1794. *

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Shelby county, near the court-houſe three Filleys, one a black, two years old laſt ſpring a ſmall blaze in her face, the off hind foot white, neither docked nor branded, appraiſed to 9l. Alſo, a ſorrel the ſame age, a large blaze in her face and two white feet, neither docked nor branded, appraiſed to 7l Alſo a bay, one year old, a ſmall blaze in her face, two white feet, branded on each ſhoulder thus RS, not docked, appraiſed to 4l. 10s.

Thomas J. Gwinn.

July 26, 1794. ||

STOLEN

FROM the ſubſcriber, living in Woodford county, Hillſborough, Kentucky, Sunday night, July 13th, a bright bay Mare, nearly fourteen hands high, ſix years old laſt ſpring; ſhe has a white ſtar in her forehead; her hind feet are white; ſhe trots naturally, is branded with TR in a piece, low down on the near ſhoulder, and higher up on the ſame ſhoulder with S

A creature of the ſame deſcription, was traded a ſhort time afterwards, to one Joſhua Spires in Maſon county, by one Richard Vanlandingham of the ſame place; ſhe was ſtolen from him again. I have taken ſaid Vanlandingham up, & the court has committed him to jail. Any perſon that will bring ſaid Mare to me, or cauſe her to be brought to me, ſhall have ten dollars reward.

3v JOHN EATON.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Harriſon county, near the head of Gray's run, a brown Mare, fourteen hands high, ſix years old, branded on the near ſhoulder ſomething reſembling this IH, her mane hangs on the near ſide, has ſome white ſpots on her breaſt and ears and a ſmall ſaddle ſpot, ſhod all round, appraiſed to 14l.

John King.

N. B. Since the mare has ſhed, the brand appears plain IF.

April 13, 1794.

Juſt Publiſhed
And for ſale at this Office,

DIALOGUES

ON THE

UNIVERSAL RESTORATION.

THE October ſtated meeting of the Truſtees of the Tranſylvania Seminary, *will be held at the* COLLEDGE *in Lexington, on Monday next, the 6th inſtant.*

JOHN BRADFORD *Ch.*

Taken up by the subscriber, living on the waters of Davy's fork; a dark iron gray steed colt, neither docked nor branded, posted and appraised to 3l. 10. adjudged to be two years old last spring.

† W. E. Waller.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all those for whom Terrell & Hawkins cleared out preemptions in Kentucky; that they are ready to make divisions of the Lands, in order that they may be registered for the payment of taxes, as we shall only enter the proportions of Terrell & Hawkins.—We are ready to survey the preemption upon Miller Edwards's improvement on the Ohio below the mouth of Sciota, and also that upon Nath. H. Triplett's improvement whenever the improvement shall be shewn.

Richard Terrel, } *Atto's for*
James Hawkins } *Terrell & Hawkins.*

Lexington, August 29, 1794.

NOTICE

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly for an act to sell a House and Lott in the town of Lexington, belonging to the estate of Joseph Byers, deceased.

Robt. Patterson,
John M. Boggs, } *Exrs.*
Samuel Blair.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Woodford county, near Delany's ferry, a bay Horse, about five years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock C, and a dark spot on the off buttock, has a bell hung on with a leather strap, iron buckle, appraised to 15l.

Thomas Bullock.

June 4th, 1794.

A LARGE *Company will meet at the Crab-Orchard on the 9th of* October *next, in order to start the* 10*th thro' the Wilderness.*

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the ensuing General Assembly for the formation of a new county, from the county of Harrison, Scott and Mason. 3w Sept. 22d.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Clarke county, on Stepstone creek, a small gray MARE, four years old, thirteen hands and a half inch high, branded on the near buttock resembling a horse shoe, shod before, posted and appraised to five pounds. Thomas Montgomery.

March 27, 1794. *

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Woodford county, at the cross roads, five miles above Frankfort, a dark bay mare, four years old, about four feet six or seven inches high, her left hind foot white, branded on her near shoulder thus M and on the right side of her neck the same, appraised to 8 pounds.

§ William Samuel.

WANTED,

An APPRENTICE to the

Coppersmith's Business.

A LAD of about fourteen years of age, under good character, will be taken, and no other need apply to

CHARLES WHITE.

Lexington. September 3, 1794. tf

TAKEN up by the subscriber in the county of Scott, at Big-Bone, a black Horse, about 6 years old, 15 hands high, several saddle spots on his back, docked long, a natural pacer, brand on the near shoulder SH, appraised to 12l.

|| William Tindel.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A quantity of

C H E E S E

and firkin

B U T T E R,

For which Cash and Merchandise will be give by

WILLIAM MORTON.

Also, a quantity of old PEACH-BRANDY for which the cash will be paid by applying as above.

Lexington, Sep. 18, 1794.

N O T I C E.

Whereas, sometime in the year 1784 or 1785, I gave my bond with James Patten security, to a certain Lawrence Sprotzman, for the conveyance of 900 acres of land, opposite the 18 mile Island; soon after which, said Sprotzman left this country, without leaving any attorney; in consequence of which it has not been in my pow- to comply with my bond. This is therefore to notify said Sprotzman or his attorney (if any he has,) that I have always been, and still am ready upon reasonable notice, to make the conveyance to said land, agreeable to the tenor of my bond.

3W.† WILLIAM POPE.

All persons indebted to the stores kept for the subscribers in Lexington and Danville, are hereby requested to make payment before the first of November next. Mr. Charles Kilgore will settle the accounts, recive payments and give proper acquittals in Lexington, and capt. Robert Craddock in Danville.—Beef or Pack Horses will be received in payment:—those who fail to avail themselves of this notice, will meet with no further indulgence. 3w

Elliott & Williams.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Fayette county, a bay or brown Mare, about twelve years old, branded on the near shoulder D5 and on the near buttock ʊ has a star, about thirteen and half hands high, appraised to 5l. 10s.

Richard Masterson.

May 20, 1794. †

All persons indebted to the estate of John Smith deceased, late of this town, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, and they shall be paid by 3w

John Maxwell, } Admrs.
Jacob Kiser.

Stolen from the subscriber, living on Wilson's creek, Nelson county, *Kentucky*, on wednesday night the 10th inst. A dark brown horse, seven years old, 15 hands high, natural trotter and hand-gallops neatly, a small star in his forehead, mealy mouth, a little scalded on both sides with carrying salt lately; branded on the near shoulder thus R his off fore hoof split and bored with a gimblet within an inch of the hair: I will give *TWENTY DOLLARS* for the Horse, and for the horse and thief *FORTY*, by me

Sam'l Smyth

N.B. The Villain and Horse came into Danville loaded with bacon on saturday last, where he sold his load to mr. Thompson, said he purchased it near the Salt-works. *4w S. S.

WANTED,

As . Apprentice to the Cabinet Business, a Lad about 16 or 17 years of age, who can come well recommended, will meet with reception. tf

Jesse Head.

Nail Manufactory, in Lexington.

The subscribers having on hand a general assortment of Nails, Brads and Spriggs, will sell them at the following prices (to wit) 10d. 12d. 20d. and flooring brads at 1/4 pr. lb. by the quantity of 100 lb. or more, or by retail at 1/6. 8d. do. at 1/6 by the quantity or 1/8 by retail. 6d do. at 1/8 by the quantity or 1/10 by retail. 4d. do. and spriggs at 2/6.

A number of Journeymen Nailors wanted, to whom generous wages will be given in CASH. They would wish also to take a few sensible, sprightly Negro Boys of about 14 or 15 years of age, apprentices for three or four years, as they can agree with their owners, or they would give cash for such at reasonable prices.

THOMAS HART & SON.

ALL those indebted to us are requested to come and settle their accounts, as the nature of our business will not admit of any further indulgence; those who will not avail themselves of this notice may expect to be dealt with in a way which will be disagreeable to us.

BOGGS & ANDERSON.

N. B. We have a quantity of excellent Cotton picked and in seed, which we will sell cheap for Cash.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Shawanee run, Mercer county, a bay Horse, five years old, fourteen hands high, has a star in his face with a bay spot in the same, a small blaze begins above his nose, has also a snip, branded on the near shoulder H, appraised to 7l. Thomas Moore.

July 22, 1794. ||

TAKEN up by the subscriber, of Lincoln county, near the Crab Orchard, a brown Mare, about two years old this spring, branded on the shoulder thus ≥ on the buttock thus ≥ a star in her face and large snip on her nose, appraised to ten dollars.

† Richard Churchwell.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Fayette county, near the mouth of Dick's river, a bay mare, 14 or 16 years old, 4 feet 7 inches high; a natural trotter; has a star in her forehead and some gray hairs down her face and on the near side of her head, and a number of saddle spots on both sides of her back, branded on the near buttock O, has on a 3s. bell, posted to 4l.

Also a dark bay mare six years old, fourteen hands high, a natural trotter, branded on the buttock SC and on the cushion BF and on the off buttock CR, posted to 9l.

§ John Curd.

TAKEN up on the plantation of John Breckenridge esq. on North Elkhorn in Fayette county, a black Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, five years old, a natural pacer, with a star in her forehead, and not branded, appraised to 10l.

James Busby, Overseer.

April 15, 1794.

FOR SALE,

TWO TRACTS OF

L A N D,

PART of my military right, one containing one thousand acres, lying on Green river, about 5 miles above the mouth of Big Barren: the other containing 1500 acres, lying on boyd's creek, a branch of Big Barren. Also, a tract of land in Woodford county, containing about 350 acres, lying between Rowe's run and Glen's creek, on the Kentucky river, and about nine miles, by water, above Frankfort. For terms, apply to William Morton esq. Lexington, or to me, in Woodford.

GEO: MUTER.

Kentucky to wit:

May Court of Appeals, 1794.

Joseph Craig, Compl't.

Against

Thomas Chinn, Josiah Watson, James Trabue, Merry Walker, Littleberry Mosby, heir at law of John Mosby deceased, and all others claiming any part of the land hereafter mentioned, } Defendants.

Upon a bill to perpetuate testimony as to the following entry, lying and being on a west fork of Licking, now called Mill creek, in the present county of Harrison, formerly part of Fayette (to wit) Joseph Craig enters 1000 acres upon a treasury warrant, on a west fork of Licking, about two miles below where col. Bowman encamped the second night when marching to the Shawnee towns, to include the forks of the creek, and running up and down for quantity.

IT appearing to the court that Thomas Chinn, Josiah Watson, James Trabue, Merry Walker and Littleberry Mosby, heir at law of John Mosby deceased, are not inhabitants of this state; on the motion of the complainant, it is ordered that they severally appear here on the twelfth day of the next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, and he having made affidavit aggreeable to the thirteenth rule of this court, it is ordered, that on the second Tuesday and the day following in the month of May 1795, at the house of Love & Brent in Lexington in the county of Fayette, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon of those days, the complainant proceed to take the depositions of Robert Patterson, Daniel Wilcoxon, Patrick Calloway, Josiah Collins, Elisha Collins, William Heydon, Patrick Campbell and James Welch Witnesses for him, and to perpetuate whose testimony he hath commenced this suit; and that this order be published six times in the Kentucky Gazette. A copy, teste

THOMAS TODD, C.C.A.

NOTICE.

I have opened a

COMMISSION OFFICE

AT the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bradford, near the lower end of the Main street in Lexington; where attention shall be given to the sale or purchase of lands, the registering and payment of taxes thereon, and to the investigation of titles thereto. I will also settle accounts, collect debts, and do such other business as I may be favored with.

RICHARD TERRELL.

P. S. I have some valuable lands for sale in the counties of Mason and Shelby, and also in the military line south west of the Ohio, upon very low terms for cash. tf

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NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply to the next General Assembly to pass an act vesting in me all the right, title and interest which Alexander Skinner has in an entry of 1200 acres of Land, in the military boundary, in satisfaction of a debt due me from the said Skinner by specialty.

Ben: Sebastian.

August 20.

The trustees of the town of Paris will meet in the said town on the third Friday in September, for the purpose of making deeds to such lots as are still unconveyed.—Those persons who fail to avail themselves of this opportunity, will take notice, that the lots which remain after that day, not conveyed, will be considered as forfeited, and that they will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder in the said town, on the sixth day of November next.

By order of the board.

JOHN M'DUGAL, Clk.

August 15. 2m‡